

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. The Intelligencer.

A Pitiful Tragedy.

The Cincinnati papers contain the particulars of a very pitiful tragedy at the Farmers' Hotel in that city, a mother and daughter being the victims, reference to which was made in our dispatches of Thursday. The mother, herself only thirty-six years old, and a very handsome woman, followed her daughter of sixteen out into the world from the shaker settlement at Whitewater. The girl was fond of society, had grown tired of the Shakers, and wanted to see life in a great city. She told her mother that she would go alone if she did not accompany her. The mother, to save her daughter, knowing what would be her fate, left the Shakers and accompanied her, and both came to Cincinnati with a slender purse to seek a livelihood as domestics. The daughter was wayward, not fond of work, and of dress and sight seeing, and it was hard to get or retain a situation together. The mother saw how things were going, became very despondent and tried by every means in her power to induce her to return to the "Settlement." Once she had persuaded to do so, and the cloud lifted for a moment, but the girl's caprice soon changed. She had read cheap novels and fish papers and wanted to see the city of her perverted imagination.

The mother clung to her daughter, following her from place to place, and both became at last thoroughly weary and broken in spirit. In this frame of mind they went to the Farmer's Hotel and took a room, and the mother, after a few days, mixed two deadly poisons of morphine, one of which the daughter first took and the other the mother, after she had made sure that her daughter was safely on the way to death. The details of the case after the twin were found in the room, the one dead and the other past all consciousness, and as they came out after their bodies had been taken to the morgue, make up a moving chapter of misfortune. The poor mother had been victimized in her early life and had made her way with this child, then a year old, into the Shaker Society, and in that Society had found refuge from the world and become happy and contented. It was to guard her daughter from her own fate that she followed her out of the Society to Cincinnati, and went with her from place to place, hoping day by day to induce her to return. One of the papers say that the Shakers would not permit the girl to return, but were anxious to have the mother back. The mother, however, would not abandon her daughter, and when at last all hope of providing for her in the city had died, she made and executed the desperate resolve of seeking a home in that undiscovered country "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." How this poor woman's resolve was carried out with desperate fortitude is shown by a last letter to one who had befriended her, in which she thus refers to her misfortune:

"Had it been in my power to do anything for you on this earth, how willingly would I have done it. But I have been placed in a situation where I could not act as my own will. Let bygones be bygones, and take the will for the deed. I remember that you were sorry to see me so reckless, but I do not think it is so reckless that causes me to do this. The song says 'all dark clouds have a silver lining.' Mine is a closely enveloped that it cannot be penetrated. The refusal of one thing and the failure of many others have brought all this on. Persons whom I relied upon would not extend the hand of authority as they promised they would. There is not any one who is really trustworthy. Mortals, oh, mortals, how weak they are, making such loud professions and fulfilling none. If you only knew one-half I have gone through you would shed tears of sympathy. But I do not expect any one to enter my troubles and feel the weight of them. I suppose it will surprise the folks when they hear it. I have nothing to censure you for on this earth, except that you did not come and meet me in heaven. My last thought will be for you, for I am going with me. Don't think me rash, for how could I see her go to ruin, as she certainly would if she staid here."

West Virginia Presbytery.

CHERRY, W. V., April 27. Special to the Intelligencer.

The West Virginia Presbytery convened here to night. The opening sermon was preached by H. Hall Young, a young minister. The Rev. Mr. Duncan was elected Moderator, and Rev. Geo. M. Fleming, Clerk. There is a good attendance and good prospects. The session will last until Monday. W. M. D.

Arrest of a Bank Forger.

ST. JOHNS, Mo., April 27.—This morning a young man entered the State Savings Bank, in this city, and presented a letter from Ogden, Brown & Co., bankers and brokers, New York City, introducing B. C. Quinn, and recommending him to the bank. Quinn then presented a certificate from the State Bank of New York, of \$1,000, and drew \$1,000 on it, leaving the balance on deposit. A few hours later the Cashier noticed a similarity between Quinn's letter and his signature on the back of the check and telegraphed to New York. A reply came: "No such check has been certified; a telegram was sent and Quinn arrested on the Western train which left here at noon and was brought here and put in jail; he gave up the money drawn on the check; he says he lives in Brooklyn."

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—A. J. PROCESSION.

For the Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy weather and rain, with east to south winds and falling barometer, followed in the western and southern portions by cooler north to west winds, rising barometer and clearing weather.

BY TELEGRAPH. ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

WASHINGTON.

OUR TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

Free Ships Make Free Goods.

Annual Report on Indian Affairs.

Recommendations of the Commissioners.

Ex-Governor Noyes Minister to France.

Vigorous Prosecution of Whisky Frauds to Go On.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In the treaty between the United States and Russia in 1854, the two parties recognized as permanent and immutable principles that free ships make free goods—that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to the subjects or citizens of the Power or State at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war, and that the property of citizens on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war. They agree to apply these principles to commerce and navigation of all such Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them on their part as permanent and immutable.

APPOINTMENT.

Owing to the death of Assistant Treasurer Davis at Cincinnati, Secretary Sherman has sent Horace A. Whitney, of the Treasury office, and W. P. Barnes, of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to take charge of the office until the new Assistant Treasurer is appointed.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The Comptroller of Currency has declared a dividend of 20 per cent in the case of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago. A petition is being numerously signed asking the President to appoint only residents of the District as District Commissioners.

POSTMASTER.

The President has commissioned the following postmasters: H. Y. McCarthy, Villages, Iowa; C. J. Thomas, Berlin, Wis.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.

SILVER DISBURSEMENTS.

The Treasury of the United States to date has disbursed \$30,344,000 in silver currency, of which amount \$18,095,000 has been in the form of fractional currency and \$12,249,000 for currency obligations.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

The following is the full text of the letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to certain District Attorneys in prominent western cities upon the subject of the prosecutions of the whisky frauds:

"Sir—This office desires to call your attention to the various suits and prosecutions growing out of the whisky frauds, still remaining unfinished in your district, and to urge upon you to take steps at once to secure the prompt enforcement of all the liabilities to the United States. In respect to the cases where property has been seized and judgments not yet obtained, suits should be pressed to judgment without further delay. The same course should be taken in reference to suits where judgments have been obtained, and the collection of the same should be pressed to judgment without further delay. This office expects that your vigilance will be constantly exercised to guard the interests of the Government in these cases, and that you will not consider your duties as concluded until the amounts of the judgments are collected, where collections are possible, and the money paid into the registry of the court, and thence into the Treasury of the United States. If the debtors have made conveyances for the purpose of concealment and to defraud the Government, this office should be advised and appropriate proceedings instituted under the bill for the discovery or otherwise, and if the debtors are known to have property outside of your district, which can be reached by the United States, appropriate steps should be taken at once to reach it. I would desire to be informed of the progress made in the cases, from time to time, until they are finally closed, and request that you advise this office when it can be of any assistance in the matter."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The eighth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners has been made public. The report reviews what has been done under the peace system, and deprecates the want of good faith on the part of the government in its treatment of the Indians. It concludes with the following recommendations: Immediate compliance by the government with the terms of existing treaties with all Indians; appropriations for consolidating agencies; a generous appropriation for educational purposes; discontinuance of tribal relations; extension of the law for the protection of the property, allotments of land, establishment of industrial and agricultural boarding schools, compelling the attendance of all between 7 and 18 years of age, issue of supplies to be made to heads of families, increase of salaries to Indian agents.

LETTERS OF RECALL.

De Santiago Perez, for some time past minister resident of Colombia in this country, presented to-day his letters of recall to the President.

EX-GOV. NOYES MINISTER TO FRANCE.

The appointment of Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, Minister to France has been agreed upon, and he has formally accepted the position. He will not sail for there until his nomination shall have been confirmed at the approaching extra session. No one as yet has been selected for the Austrian mission, but several gentlemen are named in connection therewith, among them Ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri.

First Through Train on Southern Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The excursion train on the Southern Pacific R. R. having on board a party of Congressmen, officials and journalists, arrived at Colorado river this morning, and is the first through train. Regular passenger trains begin running Monday.

FIRE RECORD.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The furniture warehouse of Herman Schrader, Main street, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$10,000; insured.

Close of the St. Louis Hotel Investigation—Verdict of the Jury.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The Coroner's jury in the investigation on the victims of the St. Louis Hotel fire closed its labors this evening and rendered its verdict. The jury examined ninety-two witnesses and had before them three affidavits of persons not personally examined. From the testimony the jury reached the conclusion that the fire originated in the kitchen of the hotel, and in their opinion in the stove room, but no fire in the wine cellar, but in either case it originated near the bottom of the baggage elevator which carried the smoke and flames almost instantly to the upper floors and roof of the building. The jury then returned when the fire was first discovered, the delay in the alarm to the Fire Department, the use of the ladders, skinner fire escape, the rescuing of the people from the windows by the firemen, the jumping or falling from the windows of those who were killed, and the services of the police and citizens, all of which are familiar to the public. As to the cause of the fire the jury say they have no testimony sufficient to base an opinion upon. As to the appliances of the hotel for the extinguishing of fires, they say they were complete, with the exception of pipes and nozzles being wanted in the floors above the parlor floor, but from a lack of system and want of care on the part of the appliances and of the rules for their guidance on the night of the fire, except for a few minutes in the basement, were neglected, and the fire had then gained such progress that the slight efforts made by the engine and firemen could not have been sufficient. The Fire Department and Salvage Corps did their duty with efficiency and promptness, as also did the Police Department. The lessees of the hotel, in our opinion, are censurable in the particulars:

THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

Sharp Discussion of the Russian Circular in British Parliament.

England and Austria Inquire More Explicitly into the Designs of Russia.

Probable Interference of England in Favor of the Turk.

Renewed Fighting Before Batoum—Ottomans Still Ahead.

The Sultan Issues Another Manifesto—Resolves to Die in the Last Ditch.

Turkey Seeks to Confederate the Semitic States.

LONDON, April 27.—Foreign affairs have received intimation not to leave Serbia. All the administrative officers of the last war have been ordered to place themselves at the disposal of the Serbian War Minister. The Permanent Committee of the Skupstina has been summoned to Belgrade.

Abdul Kerim wishes the Servians to occupy all the important points on the Danube, regarding Serbia as an integral part of the Ottoman Empire and bound to support the interests of the Porte.

Italy intends to occupy Albania as soon as Austria enters Bosnia. One-third of the refugees who crossed the frontier in 1876-6 are now dead or have returned to their homes. Only the protection of the Ottoman Empire can induce the bulk of the refugees to return. Without it they will rather die of starvation.

The Turks, it is reported, are making arrangements to destroy the road from Ragusa to Trebinje.

The Turkish troops are very weak at the camp of Dabrowa. Four hundred men had died within two months.

At Trebinje there is a garrison of 2,000 healthy men and 800 sick. About half the troops are Asiatics, who fall very rapidly.

At Trebinje, April 27.—A telegram from Hassan Pasha, Commander of the Division at Batoum, announces that the battle at Tchuruk, which began Wednesday was continued Thursday.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The Courier's London correspondent telegraphs that the British Government has resolved to interfere between Russia and Turkey. I have the highest authority for stating that Her Majesty's Government has just been called upon by Austria, to fulfill her engagements under the Triple treaty of 1856, for protecting the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and that the Cabinet has been called to the Cabinet Council. The Cabinet has resolved, as the first step, to make a formal request to the Russian government to state the object of the military operations now being undertaken against the Ottoman Empire, and to define the extent to which it is proposed to carry these operations.

The correspondent also learns that the Austrian government will address an inquiry of the same purport to Russia. Russia, the correspondent adds, is under no obligation to answer the inquiry, but it is anticipated that the Austrian government will answer it.

It was reported last evening that Lord Napier, of Gibraltar, has been instructed to go to Malta, and that a portion of the guards are ordered to embark for Malta immediately. These reports are believed to be premature, although it is understood that the strengthening of the Garrison at Malta has been under official consideration since the Government received from Vienna the requisition to fulfill the triple treaty.

THE FRENCH PORTIFICATIONS.

BERLIN, April 27.—When Count von Moltke directed the attention of the government to the numerical disparity between the French and German border garrisons, Prince Bismarck strongly supported his representations, but the German did not, however, approve of any measures likely to cause displeasure in France.

SEIZURE OF TURKISH ORALIN.

A telegram from Erzerum says the Russians are invading Turkish territory, between Batoum and Bayazid, and have 8,000 bushels of grain at Adjikopol. The Turks are advancing toward Alexanderopol, in three columns. Battle is expected.

ORDER OF THE DAY FROM GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

KIEV, April 27.—Grand Duke Nicholas issued the following order of the day to the troops:

"The Christians, oppressed by the Turkish yoke, rose against their oppressors and their blood has been shed for the last two years. The efforts of Russia and the Powers to ameliorate their condition have been fruitless, the last word of the Czar has been spoken and war has been declared. The Czar entrusts us with accomplishing his will. We do not march to make conquests but to defend our brethren oppressed for Christ's sake. I am convinced that each of you will do his duty and not dishonor Russia's name. All peaceable inhabitants, without distinction of religion or nationality, will be sacred in our eyes. You will take nothing without payment. I require that extremely severe discipline be maintained. We have seen our way through Roumania, where I am sure we shall meet with the same hospitality as our ancestors. I demand that you respect the established laws of the country."

LOCKDOWN NOTICE.

LONDON, April 27.—A private telegram received at New Orleans, on the Tyne, from Constantinople, says: Nine days notice will be given before the Black Sea ports are blockaded. The trade of Tyre is being effected for the worse by the affairs in the East.

DECLINES TO ACT.

BERLIN, April 27.—It is stated that the Cabinet council resolved to decline to act on the Turkish note asking for a mediation of the Powers.

EASTERN AFFAIRS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Lords, Lord Stratford de Kedwile has the Government occurred in the statement of the Russian circular which

claims that the Czar represents the views and interests of Europe.

Lord Derby replied that England is in no way bound by the expression of opinion in the circular. As a matter of fact the Government does not accept or adopt either the conclusion or the arguments embodied therein.

Howard, on behalf of Gladstone, gave notice for Monday of the question regarding the prospective policy of the government.

Mr. Bouverie, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, said that Layard had telegraphed that Turkey is about to issue a proclamation respecting the searching of neutral vessels for contraband articles of war.

Mr. Stafford, who had been allowed to visit the dock yards. He said there was no necessity at present in altering the regulations, nor would there be any so long as reciprocity exists.

VIEW OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, April 27.—The *Post* and *Mail* Gazette says: Russia would be acting entirely within her belligerent rights in cutting off the Egyptian troops or material of war in the Mediterranean if she can do it, or even blockading or bombarding Alexandria if she should see fit. So long as we remain neutral we have no right to resist. We might remonstrate, and if this war is not effectual might interpose to protect the coast of the Port of Egypt by force, but it must be remembered that to do this would be an act of war and should be followed if not preceded by a declaration of war.

THE TIMES.

In a leading article, deprecates the needless panic concerning the war, and says: "England may have to strengthen her fleet in the Mediterranean, and send it nearer the scene of action. During the Franco-Turkish war, England had declared her neutrality, and displayed no weak or alarm. We assumed that we were perfectly able to defend our interests if they were attacked, and, meanwhile, we maintained strict neutrality. We can do better than follow the precedent we then set ourselves."

LINE OF MARCH.

LONDON, April 27.—A Vienna correspondent writes: The wing of the Russians, which has crossed at Belgrade, in the south, and is taking up a position from Galatz downward, and will form a pivot on which the rest of the army from the north will wheel, changing its position, which has been from the Moldavian frontier, to the Danube, that is southward. Two roads through Moldavia are reliable for this movement. The troops who crossed at Huch and Faltze will doubtless use the road, which is partially converted into a highway, running from Jassy via Vaslui to Biala, where it branches off to the north, and then to the other to Finkeschani, Rimnik and Bucharest. The latter wing, and, no doubt, almost all the lighter war material go from Jassy westward to the valley of Sereth, along with a railroad and a good highway, and ending at Faltze. Although, owing to a railroad and two highways, the Russian center and right wing to the Danube will be much facilitated, it must be some weeks before they can be brought to take up position in line with the left wing, and even before the material can be brought up, as it must be before an advance can be attempted across the Danube. This of course would not prevent operations on the part of Russia to establish themselves on some point on the right bank of the Danube. The most likely point for such a position would seem to be the bend of the Danube around the Dobruddra. This part of the Danube had not been included by the Turks in their line of defense, as it is too much out of the way, so that the Russians have been bestowed on strongholds at Hirsova, Matchia, Asutoli and Gulechi. Suddenly, however, the original plan seems to have again been changed. Troops and guns have been sent and new entrenchments erected, but it may be doubted if they are in a state to make a vigorous defense, unless indeed the Turks have found some way to show the Russians what may be done with a flotilla on the river.

Russian engineers have arrived at Turnsevin. The supposition is that they intend to bring over from the Tuxos the same position of the Russian volunteers and guns in the first line against the Turks should they cross.

TURKISH MONITOR.

BUCHAREST, April 27.—Two Turkish monitors, each carrying five guns, advanced yesterday to the mouth of the river Sereth to take soundings. The Russian continue to concentrate at Barbochi.

EXPLANATORY.

VIENNA, April 27.—A dispatch from the Russian states that the Czar's Adjutant General has written with an autograph letter from the Czar to Prince Charles explaining and apologizing for the entry of the Russians into Roumania before the meeting of the Chambers.

FURTHER FIGHTING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—The Russians have occupied Giurgovo, on the Danube, and renewed the fighting near Batoum. According to the accounts received here, the fighting has resulted unfavorably for the Russians.

The Ottoman fleet is bombarding the Russian fortified harbor of Pail.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO.

The Porte has issued another manifesto, which declares that the Bosnian, Bulgarian and Herzegovinian invasions and the Serbian and Montenegrin declarations of war were instigated by Russia. The manifesto concludes with the declaration that the Porte is ready to fight till death for independence.

SEMITIC CONFEDERATION.

The object of the Sultan's mission to Cabul is to ask Ameer to form a confederation of the Semitic States.

TAKING THE OFFENSIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—It is said that the Turkish commanders at Scutari and in Herzegovina have commenced a simultaneous offensive movement against Montenegro. The reports of unbridled triumph from Turkey and Persia are denied.

SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

Hassan Pasha telegraphs from Batoum, Thursday evening, that the second day's fighting resulted in favor of the Turks, who were well under cover and inflicted considerable losses on the Russians.

AFTER THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, April 27.—The Vienna *Deutsch-Österreichische* says: England is negotiating with the Porte for a cession to her of the Suez Canal.

OUTRAGES ON GERMAN CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON, April 28.—A special from Pera reports that the town of Pail has been bombarded and burnt by the Turks. The Augsburg *Gazette* reports that five German newspaper correspondents have been expelled from Bulgaria, after being subjected to inhuman treatment.

A dispatch from Bucharest mentions a report that the Turkish army has been defeated and is expected the fabricated paper will aggregate \$5,000. Samuel A. Thayer writes his family that he issued the false tokens.

CHAS. E. DWIGHT.

PRACTICAL CHEMIST.

Is prepared to make careful and complete analyses of all ores, minerals, and chemical compounds. Laboratory on 8th and Chapline streets.

WHEELING, W. VA.